Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L7 and (hybridiz$5 near5 probe$1 near5 (plurality or multiple))

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L8	L7 and (hybridiz$5 near5 probe$1 near5 (plurality or multiple))	28	L8
L7	l1 and amplifi$2 and hybridiz$5 and detect$3	319	L7
L6	l1 and amplifier$1 and hybridizer$1 and detector$1	0	L6
L5	L4 and bacter$3	2	L5
L4	l2 and intestin$2	3	L4
L3	L2 and intestin$2 and bacter$3 and flora	0	L3
L2	L1 and (hybridiz$5 near5 probe$1 near5 (plurality or multiple))	28	L2
L1	(apparatus$1 or device$1) near5 PCR	757	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: l13 and 16S ribosomal RNA

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 11

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L14	l13 and 16S ribosomal RNA	3	L14
L13	L12 and (subject$1 or patient$1)	107	L13
L12	L11 and (probe$1 near5 immobiliz$5)	112	L12
L11	l9 and (apparatus or device)	279	L11
L10	L9 and 16SrRNA	0	L10
L9	l2 and ((plurality or multiple) near5 probe$1)	468	L9
L8	l2 AND 16srRNA	1	L8
L7	intestin$3 bacterial flora same PCR same probe$1 same hybridiz$5	0	L7
L6	intestinal bacterial flora near5 PCR	0	L6
L5	L4 and (multiple or plurality)	3	L5
L4	L3 and (hybridiz$5 near5 probe$1)	3	L4
L3	(fecal or fecees or intestin$3) near5 PCR near5 (flora or bacter$3)	4	L3
L2	(fecal or feces or intestin$3) and PCR and (flora or bacter$3) and (hybridiz$5 near5 probe$1)	4906	L2

L1	(fecal or fees or intestin$3) and PCR and (flora or bacter$3) and probe$1	6195	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

```
s intestin2 bacter###(10a)PCR(10a)probe#
2 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=>  s intestin## bacter###(10a)PCR(10a)probe#
L1            4 INTESTIN## BACTER###(10A) PCR(10A) PROBE#

=> s l1 and (plurality or multiple)
L2            1 L1 AND (PLURALITY OR MULTIPLE)

=> s l2 and flora
L3            1 L2 AND FLORA

=> d l3 bib ab kwic

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2002:853202  CAPLUS
DN   138:215878
TI   PCR-ELISA. I: Application to simultaneous analysis of mixed bacterial
     samples composed of intestinal species
AU   Laitinen, Reija; Malinen, Erja; Palva, Airi
CS   Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Basic Veterinary Sciences,
     Section of Microbiology, Helsinki University, Finland
SO   Systematic and Applied Microbiology (2002), 25(2), 241-248
     CODEN: SAMIDF; ISSN: 0723-2020
PB   Urban & Fischer Verlag GmbH & Co. KG
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Sixteen oligonucleotide identification probes, designed in this study or
     adapted from literature, were tested in PCR-ELISA assays for their ability
     to simultaneously detect under standardized conditions selected intestinal
     bacteria, lactobacilli and bifidobacteria. The level of specificity
     obtained with most of the probes fulfilled the set criteria. The lack of
     efficiency of PCR performed with the primers, proposed to be specific for
     the entire eubacteria domain, and compromises made in hybridization
     conditions due to simultaneous usage of multiple probes reduced
     the sensitivity of the PCR-ELISA test. The method was, however, found to
     be suitable for detecting predominant members of the intestinal
     flora. Applicability of the PCR-ELISA test could be further
     widened using primers with a more restricted specificity in the PCR step,
     as was demonstrated for the detection of Bifidobacterium with
     genus-specific primers. Advantages of the PCR-ELISA method include
     convenient performance and the possibility to test rapidly large amts. of
     samples with a multitude of probes.
RE.CNT  37    THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB   Sixteen oligonucleotide identification probes, designed in this study or
     adapted from literature, were tested in PCR-ELISA assays for their ability
     to simultaneously detect under standardized conditions selected intestinal
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     genus-specific primers. Advantages of the PCR-ELISA method include
     convenient performance and the possibility to test rapidly large amts. of
     samples with a multitude of probes.
```

IT Bifidobacterium
Intestinal bacteria
Lactobacillus
(**PCR**-ELISA, using 16S or 23S rDNA-specific primers/
probes, for simultaneous detection of intestinal bacteria,
lactobacilli and bifidobacteria)